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BY Enoch E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,

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**LIVES OF THE FELONS.**

No. 12.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES  
OF THE  
BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN,**JOSEPH T. HARE.**

[Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.]

CONTINUED.

Hare continues his Narratives—The old Marauder—Fight with a Panther—A day's Adventures—The courageous Negro Trader—Prospects of a dilemma—Shiftless—The young Missourian—Effects of hospitality to strange wayfarers—The new Plunder—Consultation of the Robbers—Departure for Natchez—The Highwaymen set up for Gentlemen—Knoxville—Lexington—Louisville—Natchez—Return of the Robbers to New-Orleans.

"On the morning after we arrived at our cave," continues Hare in his narration, "we divided the plunder we had taken in our last exploit, on the same equitable principles which had governed us from our first setting out. We then set about to make ourselves comfortable for a few days' repose, but on looking round found that we had nothing left to eat, with the exception of the meat that remained from the last evening's supper, and a small quantity of parched Indian corn that my men had obtained from a squaw who lived in a miserable cabin on our track, and with whom they had managed to make themselves peculiarly familiar. This state of things called on me for an effort, and as I was the best shot in the party, I was called upon to throw my gun on my shoulders and set out on a hunt. I accordingly set out, and soon brought down a deer and a couple of wild turkeys, which being properly taken care of, saved us from anxiety on the score of our cupboard for several days. The care of our horses, however, gave us more concern than provisions for ourselves. It was imprudent to keep them any longer at Hayfoot's, as their stay at his house had already given rise to much inquiry, and the occasional appearance of my two companions to look after and use them, naturally excited curiosity as to who we were, where we had come from, and what our business was. In view of these circumstances, we determined, for the future, to keep our horses near the cave and to make them get along, if possible, with grass. But this would not do, and in two days afterwards we found ourselves obliged to ride a few miles in a different direction from Hayfoot's, to the house of a man named Thompson, from whom we had purchased oats, once or twice before we had sent our horses permanently to Bear Creek. We had also been to this man's house for an iron pot and a few other kitchen necessaries, and though we had managed to get what we wanted by paying pretty roundly, we always supposed that he regarded us with an eye of dislike and suspicion. He appeared in our first visits to be very desirous to know who we were, and what had

**HARE COUNTING THE GOLD DURING THE SLEEP****OF HIS COMPANIONS.**

brought us to that part of the country. We had told him bluntly we were hunters and that we were on the search for game, but this did not appear to give him perfect satisfaction, for though he made no reply that seemed to express a doubt, one might see by the peculiar expression of his eye, that he had other notions of his own. I did not much like the idea of calling on him this last time, as I feared a little that he had heard of the robbery of the last travelling party, and had therefore surmised the true object of our stay in the neighborhood. However, we boldly rode up to his door, and asked the purchase of as much corn and oats as our horses could carry. He showed increased surprise at our being still in these parts, but I accounted for the circumstance by saying, that one of our party had been very sick, and that since he had got about again we had been delayed through a dispute whether we should return home, or go further on. When we left him on this occasion with our sacks full of grain, we made up our minds never to trouble him again, except forced by actual necessity.

"I, of course, attributed Thompson's reasons for being uneasy at our presence, to the natural dread of an honest man for a set of characters whom he had reason to suppose lived by violence and bloodshed, but I afterwards learned that he feared us from a different motive. It appears that he himself was an old marauder, who had amassed a great deal of gold in the command of one of the most desperate bands that ravaged the Mississippi country; and that having committed a most atrocious act in the vicinity of New-Orleans, some two years previous, for which a price was set upon his life, he had retired into this un frequented part of the country under a false name, to await the time when the difficulty should blow over. His antipathy to us, and his uneasiness at our stay, were, therefore, natural enough, for he feared that some of our exploits would direct attention to his neighborhood, and thus lead to his discovery. He doubtless also feared, and with considerable reason, that if such a result should take place, the outrages would be charged against him as soon as his identity and character should be discovered. No wonder then, as I said before, that he should be dissatisfied with our company."

"I never enjoyed better health than I did during my residence in the mountain, and the elasticity of spirits which was produced by my good fortune, joining with my fine physical condition, made me feel capable of encountering anything. I had an opportunity to put my strength to the proof a few nights afterwards, and under the following circumstances. We had killed a deer in the afternoon of a fine day, and being fatigued with the hunt and worn out with luging home the game, we had left it lying at the mouth of the cave. In the evening we built up our fire for the sake of light, and after playing several games of cards were about disposing ourselves for sleep, when our attention was attracted by a rustling near the mouth of the cave, which sounded like a wild animal near the carcass of the deer. Dan instantly sprang up, and seizing his rifle, let fly a shot in the direction of the noise. I was lying on the ground reclining on my arm and half asleep, but before the crack of the rifle had ceased to ring, a large and savage panther fell with a terrible bound upon my breast, and pinning my right arm down with his formidable paw and thrusting his other into my clothes made a desperate snap at my throat. I checked the attempt by catching his neck with my left arm, and making an almost superhuman effort, I threw myself upwards and succeeded in rolling my ferocious antagonist beneath me. I then planted my knee upon his breast, and while I held back his head with all the strength of both my arms, Dan ran forward, in the nick of time, and cut his throat. I did not get off without extreme punishment, however, for while I had held him down the enraged brute had torn my face severely with his paws and he had also severely wounded my right arm."

"It was two or three days before my unseemly scars began to give any promise of disappearance, but as I had no occasion to pride myself upon my appearance just about that time, having but little company to see except buffalo, deer, wild cats, and such like, I was very well content to let the blemishes to my beauty take their own time, and heal up as suited their convenience."

"On a fine morning, a few days after my fight with the panther, I saddled my horse and taking my gun sallied out of the brake in the direction of the road. I left the two men in the

cave purposely, for I felt a desire to do something by myself. I had not rode far, however, as luck would have it, I fell in with a negro trader who was on his route from Natchez. Being conscious of the difficulty of making myself amiable with such a repulsive countenance as my scars gave me, I dashed straight upon the traveller, and presenting my pistol to his breast told him to drop his gun and his pistols if he had any, or I would send him to Hell in a minute. The trader obeyed the first portion of my order, but as the rifle fell beside my horse he suddenly drew a pistol and discharged it at my head. Luckily the ball passed by without touching me, but when I attempted to fire in return, the smoke of his weapon so blinded my eyes, that I had to pull the trigger at random. As I fired, my horse suddenly shied to the opposite side of the road with such a sudden plunge that he nearly threw me from my saddle and my other pistol fell out of my belt to the ground. At this moment I saw two men coming up the road, one of whom I noticed had a rifle on his shoulder. This looked as if a dilemma was approaching. The probability was that they were the friends of the man whom I was assaulting, and without any further aid to him I was already at his mercy if he had but known it. I looked at the trader, and seeing that though he was awfully frightened he was quite unhurt, I adopted a ruse, and telling him quickly that his bravery and manhood had won my good opinion, pointed in a different direction from which the men approached, and ordered him to clear himself as fast as he could, as my companions would be up in a minute, when it would be impossible for me to save his life. The stranger did not need a second hint, for he put spurs to his horse and galloped off as fast as the beast could carry him."

"As the newcomers approached I perceived that the person who carried the rifle was the Thompson of whom I have previously spoken, and the individual who accompanied him, a man whom he employed on his place. Thompson asked me if I had seen any deer about. I told him that I had seen a monstrous fine buck a few minutes before he came."

"Yes," said he, looking at me very strangely, "I supposed you had, for I heard you fire at something just now. Why didn't you kill it?" I told him my horse had given a bound just as I fired, which was the reason of my dismounting, as he might have observed, to pick up my hat.

"Ah," replied he drily, "the best shots will miss sometimes."

"I little thought at that time that he knew of every thing we had done during our stay in the wilderness, and that like a wise man he was keeping his own counsel and patiently waiting till we should go away of our own accord."

"After giving the two men a short description of my fight with the panther, to account for the scariest condition of my face, I bade them a cheerful good day and rode off in the direction of the camp, for such we termed our cave."

"Fortune was in a good humor with me that day, for I had not proceeded much over a mile, before I fell in company with a fine-looking young man, mounted on a beautiful horse, and carrying on his shoulder a rifle of superior finish. He was softening away his journey with a gay love song as I came up, and I soon perceived from his frank good natured face, that I should have but little difficulty in getting into communication with him. I was not mistaken in my guess, and in a few minutes the traveler and I were very pleasant companions, and I learnt from his confidence that he was on his road to St. Louis, to purchase land."

"In about a mile's further riding we came to a beautiful spring, where, by his proposal, we dismounted to get a drink. When he dismounted he reclined his rifle against a tree, and pulling a flask and a tin cup from his pocket, proceeded to the spring. While he was stooping down to get some water to refresh his hospitality, I seized his rifle and marched up to him bluntly and told him I was a highway robber, and must have what money he had about him, without question or opposition, or I must have his life and money both. The young man was very much alarmed at my threatening aspect and my cruel threat, and trembled much worse than I do now with a still more horrible fate before me. He made not a single moment's demur, but proceeded methodically to empty his pockets and his

saddle bags, and I had not said a word during this portion, and did not break silence either, so that the touch I received, I was ashamed of. "I was doing. If he had been a rich old master so ill-natured you should have experienced it fully in the taking emptying his pockets, but as it was I could find nothing to justify my conduct."

"When he had got through, I asked him if he had been honest with me, and had not retained any thing for which I should be obliged to search myself. He replied briefly, 'You have all except this,' and as he spoke he bowed his neck and took off a splendid watch which he seemed little moment to have overlooked. He handed it to me with a heavy sigh which made me think that it had been perhaps a family gift. When I received it in my hand I asked him again how much money he now had left."

"Not a cent!" said he sorrowfully.

"How much is there in this bag then?" said I, lifting a bag of silver from the lot which lay at my feet.

"About two hundred dollars," said he.

"Well, then, take this two hundred dollars, back," said I, handing him the bag; "and take this too," added I, handing him the watch. "I never wish to distress a good fellow; and now all that I have got to say, is to advise you to mount your horse and make off as fast as possible, for you are in bad company."

The young man followed my advice with alacrity and when he was out of sight I remounted and with his rifle in my hand in addition to my own, I hurried back to the camp.

The splendid trophy which I carried out in sight at once attracted the attention of my companions, and they became very importunate to know the story connected with its capture, and the evils that lay behind it. Tom playfully knocked against my pockets with the back of his hand, and Dan snarled, after a few moments delay, to endure the suspense any longer, dived into my saddle bags and drew out the bags of gold. The male secret was out, as I sat down and gave them a minute relation of the occurrences of the day, while the money was poured out on the ground in the centre of us to be counted. The conclusion of the computation proved that we had become possessors by this last exploit, of an addition to our treasure of twenty-seven hundred dollars.

My two companions were now very tired of staying any longer in the wilderness. Our treasury, upon examination, was found to contain the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars, which being divided into three parts, gave each of us thirteen thousand dollars a-piece—more money by a great deal than either of us had ever possessed before.

"This little fortune for each in his own right, of course inspired ideas of importance and desire of indulgence, and Dan declared that he'd be d—d if he'd live any longer like a miser, he was able enough to live like a gentleman.

"Well or ill off," said Tom, "for my part, I can't stand it here any longer, and I say, for my part, that we ought to leave this place for some town where we can see a little life, for a while at least."

"Well, boys, I'm agreed," said I, "for I, too, have got as much dead weight as I wish to carry about me at one time? We have made a pretty good three months' work, and have seen some comfort in this old cave, but now, if everything is agreeable, we'll set out for Nashville, Tennessee, to-morrow."

"Shan't we run a risk of falling in with the old Spaniard and his party in that quarter?" said Dan.

"No," said I, "for as I told you before, they were to leave that place in a fortnight after my departure. They were to set out to New-York, as I heard, from which port they intended to return home to Florida by ship."

The shaking up we gave them was the cause of this diversion, and will keep them pretty shy of travelling in the West hereafter."

Having all agreed, we cleared out our cave, burnt up what useless truck we did not want, buried such articles as we wished to be preserved, and then securing our money in our belts, set out for the capital of Tennessee, as rich a travelling party, and as well deserving of being robbed as any that had gone through the Mississippi in many a day.

When we arrived in Nashville, we put up at different places to avoid suspicion. I disposed of my horse a few days after my arrival, for he was a little worse in consequence of the exposure he had suffered in the woods, and his rough and neglected coat did not agree with the new style which I intended to assume. I therefore bought a black boy, a couple of sleek coated mares, and a neat double wagon, in which I showed myself around the town to considerable advantage. Being rather a good looking young fellow, and showing plenty of money, I found no

difficulty in getting into society, which though it seemed but vanity in me, say I, I was not at all surprised, that had been anticipated, for I had not matched myself to any of the young ladies in the place, because they were not inclined to matrimony—at any rate, not for that time, nor for that place.

After we had seen all the "fashion" at Nashville, we all set out for Knoxville, I in my double horse wagon, and with my nigger, and Dan and Tom on their old roadsters. We stopped in Knoxville but two days, and then pushed on to Lexington, Ky., and from that place went to Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio. At this place I swapped my span of horses and wagon to a gentleman from Georgia, for a gold repeater and a smart black boy, and sold my own boy, who was a very stupid fellow, to Dan, for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. My two men also disposed of their horses after they had been in Louisville a week, at the end of which time we embarked on board a steamer for Natchez, and from Natchez went to New Orleans.

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## Police Items.

**ROBBING A ROOM MATE.**—A fellow calling himself Timothy Clancy, was arrested last week on a charge of robbing a Room Mate, while in a lodging room, at No. 26 Centre street, of \$75 in bank bills. It appears that Clancy got up first in the morning, and pinched the pocket of Study, whose clothing was lying on a chair near the bed. Clancy, however, suspected something was wrong from the fact of seeing the accused put on his boots first, before any of his other clothing. Upon this suspicion Clancy was arrested, and all Duffy's money found secreted in the boots. On the thief being searched at the police office a silver watch was found in a bookskin case, also in his pocket a commitment signed by Justice Drafter, dated 15th of January, 1842, directed to the Alms House Commissioner, showing that in last January he applied to go to the Alms House, and then received this commitment for that purpose from the above magistrate. An owner is wanted for the watch. Apply to Mr. Snow, Clerk of Police, Halls of Justice. Justice Osborne committed him to the Tombs for trial.

**THE OLD BAWLWELL.**—By an inspection made on Thursday, by the Chief of Police and City Inspector, it appears that there are now within its walls no less than 200 miserable beings in every stage of filth, wretchedness and want. Sickness also prevails in this charnel house to an alarming extent, and if the devil ever makes its appearance there, it will make a fearful havoc. Of the above number there are fifty-two males, 78 females, and 125 children!—a terrible amount of misery to be under one roof. We trust the Board of Health will order it to be entirely closed.—The city had better support the inmates in a healthy location, than suffer them to breed a pestilence in our midst.

**ON THE BREAK AGAIN.**—Some sneaking thief entered the dwelling house No. 35 Bank street, occupied by Mr. Spencer M. Clark, last week, carrying off from one of the rooms six silver table spoons, marked C—12 silver forks, six tea spoons, one sugar tongs, four knife stands, silver plated—all marked as above, value of \$75. No arrest.

**STOLEN BOTTLES.**—Officer Joyce of the 3d ward arrested an old thief named James Johnson, having in his possession a tub, containing about sixty pounds of butter, evidently stolen, for which an owner is wanted. Justice Osborne committed him for examination.

**AN EXPANSE THIEF.**—Officer Gavin of the 13th ward arrested on Thursday night a boy, called James McGovern, on a charge of stealing a lot of stair rods, belonging to Mr. Warden, No. 6 Clinton street. The young thief was locked up in the 13th ward station house, but before morning he managed to pick the lock of the cell door and made good his escape.

**JOSEPHINE KEECER.**—While officers John W. Mullin and Ralph Kent were walking in West street one day last week, about one o'clock, taking observations and ascertaining if their services were needed in that locality, which is the principal resort of pocket book droppers and watch stealers, they observed a gentle looking man in a state of intoxication, and completely unable to take care of himself. Under the circumstances they thought it prudent to remove him to the station house, in order to protect and take care of him and what property or valuables he might have in his possession. They accordingly conveyed him there, and after attending to him, they searched his pockets, and to their great astonishment found them to contain the sum of \$2,711 in bank bills. Had these officers not been on the look out, this gentleman would have, no doubt, been robbed of his money. This case furnishes a strong argument in favor of maintaining a large and efficient day police in this city.

**THE SURGEON MURKIN.**—The man that was picked up the other night on the corner of Pell street and the Bowery, with his skull fractured and supposed to have been murdered, turns out to be a German by the name of Hantz, who was in the employ of Mr. Heisley, residing in 31st st. It appears this man was intoxicated, and had clambered upon one of the Third Avenue stages, that start close by, for the purpose of riding home, when he accidentally fell from the box, striking his head on the curbstone, and otherwise bruising his head, which injuries caused his death. The hat of the deceased was found on the top of the stage.

**GRAND LARSONY.**—Officer Feeny of the 3d ward arrested on Friday a fellow called J. O'Reilly, on a charge of entering the premises No. 74 Bookman st., and stealing a wallet containing \$90 in bank bills from the pocket of a vest which hung up in the hall, the property of Ralph Buckley. On searching the prisoner, \$61 50 were found on his person, evidently a portion of the stolen money. The wallet was found empty in St. George's church yard, where it had in all probability been thrown by the thief. Justice Osborne committed him in full for trial.

**SUSPENSE OF FOUL PLAY.**—A man by the name of John Charles was arrested on Friday night by a policeman on a charge of having administered some drug or drink to a woman by the name of Sarah Ritchie, they having been found together in the street under very suspicious circumstances, the woman being under the strong influence of some poisonous drug. Justice Osborne very prudently committed them both to prison, in order to fully investigate the matter.

**GRANDE CRIMES OR PUNISHMENT AGAINST A FEMALE.**—Captain Perry of the 4th ward police, assisted by several of his officers arrested on Friday night the 21st, a female by the name of Elizabeth Montigney, wife of Paul Riffen Montigney, whom the captain found in a house in Reade street, she having arrived in the city that day from Elizabethtown, N. J., where she stands charged, on the oath of Eliza Piron, before Isaac Andrews, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Newark, with causing the death of a young woman, 25 years of age, daughter of the said Piron, by the name of Hester Justine Stephen Piron, on or about the 12th day of April last, by means of poison or otherwise. It appears that the deceased has been living with Mr. and Mrs. Montigney for the last 10 or 15 years, associated with them as one of the family—and that about fifteen months ago the deceased received from Belgium some two or three thousand dollars, which money was willed to her by her deceased mother—and this money, it seems from the facts in the case, was in the possession of Mr. Montigney for safe keeping. A few weeks ago the poor girl was taken with a fit of sickness, and died rather suddenly; but, previous to her death, the deceased made a will, leaving all her property and money to Mrs. Montigney, without reference to her father, who resided in New York; nor was he apprised of his daughter's illness or death until informed by a friend, which was after the funeral had taken place—This, together with other circumstances, led Mr. Piron to believe that some unfair means had been used towards his daughter, which led to the above complaint being made, for the purpose of investigating the matter more fully. In justice to Mrs. Montigney, we would state, that she volunteered to return back to Elizabethtown, which she did in custody of that excellent officer, James Southard, of Newark, for the purpose of having the charge properly investigated before the authorities of that place.

**BOBZERKU.**—A man by the name of Andrew M'Call, was arrested on Friday night, by officer Powell, of the 5th ward, on suspicion of having set fire to his premises No. 53 1/2 Avenue. The alarm of fire was given and the police were promptly on the spot, when the fire was discovered in a box, in which it originated, containing charcoal and light wool. The appearance of the fire caused suspicion to rest upon M'Call, who was taken into custody, and detained for examination by Justice Roome.

**ARREST OF BURGLARS.**—Officers Code and Holden of the 4th ward, arrested on Thursday night week, two notorious thieves, called Bill Livingston and Michael Hogan, whom the officers caught in the act of robbing out of the wholesale provision store, occupied by Lockwood & Swesser, corner of Roosevelt and South streets, several kegs of lard, they previously having forced off the "monkey" from the cellar door, by the aid of a marlinespike, and thus burglariously entered the premises. The officers at once took the rascals into custody, and Justice Osborne committed them both for trial.

**ARMED BURGLAR.**—Officer Patterson of the 2d ward, arrested a man called Russell Minor, on a charge of being a fugitive from Paterson, New Jersey, where he stands charged with having burglariously entered the premises of Joseph Talbot and others, stealing therefrom a horse, harness, and wagon, and other property. The accused was sent back to Paterson for trial.

**STEALING WEARING APPAREL.**—Officer Campbell of the 1st ward, arrested two black men called Bill Johnson and George Stewart, on a charge of stealing a quantity of female wearing apparel, valued at \$40, the property of Charlotte McAlpin.

**HOUSES ON THE FIVE POINTS.**—Officer Gardner of the 6th ward, arrested a woman called Mary Hogan, on a charge of robbing a countryman by the name of Hugh McNamee, of a wallet containing \$60 in bank bills, and a silver watch, worth \$15, while in a thriving crib located on the corner of Anthony and Little Water streets, on the Five Points. Upon the officer searching the bed, he found the wallet with \$77 of stolen money secreted in the bed clothing.

**CHARGE OF RAPE.**—Officers Willis and Whitehart, of the 3d District Police, arrested a young man by the name of Drake F. Commering, on a charge of violating the person of a young girl, by the name of Margaret Schwartz, of only ten years of age. Justice Timpeon committed the accused to prison for a further examination.

**SURRENDERED BY HIS BAIL.**—Officers Cummings and Relyea, of the lower police, arrested a man by the name of Oliver W. Smith, on a bail piece, he having been surrendered by Mr. Purdy, one of his bondsmen—Woods having been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of stealing a gold watch.

**CRIMES OR POISONING.**—Officer McGee of the sixth ward, arrested on Friday night a woman called Julia Sullivan, on a charge of poisoning the family of Jeremiah Crowley, residing at No. 19 Cross street. Justice Osborne committed the accused to a further examination.

**PETIT LARCENY.**—John Reed and Bill Hilton were both arrested on a charge of stealing bank bills and silver coin to the amount of \$9 75, the property of Jno. Wallace, belonging to the ship Clifton, lying at the wharf at Brooklyn. Locked up for trial by Justice Drinker.

**PETTY LARCENY.**—John Reed was arrested on Friday night by officers Baker and Murphy of the 6th ward, on a charge of stealing \$50 from John Wallace, while in a "crib" on the Five Points. Committed by Justice Osborne.

**SUSPENSE OR GUNPOWDER.**—Captain Wood of the 7th ward police, seized two cannisters containing 93 lbs. of gunpowder, which the captain found secreted on the premises No. 190 Madison street, occupied by Timothy Jones, supposed to belong to J. Conroy, No. 65 Fulton street. This amount of powder is more than the law allows to be kept at one time in a dwelling house.

**DOES ON THE "THIMBLE RIG."**—Officer Nee, of the 6th ward, arrested a fellow called Henry S. Congrove, on a charge of inducing a countryman, by the name of Joseph Rose, to go on board an oyster boat, near Washington market, and there was persuaded to bet on the little "joker" at the fashionable game called the "Thimble Rig," by which arrangement Mr. Rose was due out of \$10. Justice Osborne committed him for examination.

**ROBBERY AT THE THEATRE.**—Mr. Daniel Whelby, of No. 563 Broome street, was robbed of his gold watch, supposed to have been done while in the Bowery theatre on Friday night last. The watch is No. 3027, 10 holes jewelled, 3 rubies, and made by Laro & Son. A small steel chain was attached to the watch. No arrest.

**Tragedy—Marriage and Law.**

The following is an authentic account of an extraordinary tragedy, which occurred in the lower part of Kentucky last February. It is taken from the "Frankfort Commonwealth." One point of interest arises from a question of law, which is understood differently by different persons. It seems that the Supreme Court of Tennessee, has decided that a marriage is void, unless a license is obtained, and all the requisitions of the State observed. This is contrary to the common law, and to the uniform current of decisions. The law, as decided, in England, and generally, in the United States, is this:

1. Marriage is a simple contract.  
2. That this contract of marriage constitutes a valid marriage, when it can be proved—no matter what formalities are required by the statute. If these requisitions are not observed, it subjects the negligent parties to such penalties as the law had imposed; but, it does not make void the marriage. That is valid when the contract can be proved. This policy is adopted on good reasons. It is to make the children legitimate, and not disturb the inheritance of property, or the conscience of the parties. If they intended to be married, and supposed themselves to be married in good faith, the marriage ought not to be set aside, merely because they had not thought to get a regular license. In general, it is best for parties to observe all the requisitions of the statute law, and, if possible, to be married by a minister of the gospel, to give the contract a more serious cast and a stronger sanction.

All the circumstances in the following story are remarkable. They show the recklessness of many men in this country, and the immorality of some of its magistrates.

"The facts elicited in the case of B. Lawless, of Barren county, Kentucky, who killed Musgrave, on the 22d of February, are as follows:

"Miss Lawless, a girl just fifteen years old, boarding in Glasgow, and going to school, eloped on Wednesday night, the 17th of February, with William Musgrave, accompanied by Travis Cockerel, and a sister of Musgrave, for Tennessee, to get married. The father, who lives two miles in the country, hearing next morning of the elopement of his daughter, pursued in great haste, and upon his arrival at Scottsville, 25 miles from Glasgow, at 2 o'clock, P. M., learned that the party had left after an early breakfast, for Squire Honie's in Tennessee, nine or ten miles distant from Scottsville, and were expected back in an hour, having arranged for dinner upon their return. The father remained, and in two hours after the marriage ceremony was performed, the party returned to Scottsville, where they met with the father.—

Two young gentlemen accompanied the party from Scottsville to Tennessee, who immediately reported a sham marriage; that Cockerel had copied an old license that had not been returned to the clerk's office, down to the clerk's name, and upon this blank, the magistrate consummated the marriage ceremony, and thus exposed the fraud. Upon the statement of the young men, and Cockerel confessing the facts in the presence of the parties, the young lady became dissatisfied and indignant at the fraud, refused to acknowledge Musgrave as a husband, and voluntarily placed herself under the protection of her father, who repaired to a private house with his daughter, and the next day returned home.

Lawless was ignorant of the courtship which had been carried on by Musgrave with his daughter, as the young man never had asked for her, nor been in her father's house but once, and then in company with some other ladies. On

5 years to the state prison.

**COURT OF OXFORD AND TRAMMELL, KINGS CO.—** This Court adjourned last week, after convicting and sentencing the following criminals. We are informed that a large amount of unfinished business remains on hand, and the Court was compelled to adjourn by reason of the absence of an important witness in the case of William Haughey's burglaries.

Ackerman, found guilty of breaking into the front window of Wm. Wise's jewelry store, and taking away a quantity of jewelry; sentenced

Wm. Simpson, John Martin, and John Cahill, for an attempt to rob Mr. Stilwell of Gravesend, and were also sentenced. Simpson for 21 years, Martin 5 and Cahill 7. There is something strange in this sentence, as the parties were all equally guilty.

Zabriskie, convicted of petit larceny in stealing fowls, was sentenced to the County Jail for six months.

**EXTENSIVE FRAUD.—**The Madison (Wisconsin) Argus announces the discovery, within the last few days, of an astounding fraud upon the people and territory. It appears from a recent examination, that large amounts of territorial scrip, known to have been once paid out of the funds provided by the general Government, have been released at different places and are again in circulation. No doubt exists, according to the Argus, that thousands of dollars are afloat, and it is feared that the fraud is as extensive as it has been successful. The Argus promises a full exposure of this nefarious transaction, and of the perpetrators of the fraud.

**MORALITY OF MEDICAL MEN.**—From a return of prisoners given in the Parisian Moniteur, a fact very satisfactory to the medical profession has been made public, viz., that of all the professions the medical is the moral. From 1828 to 1838 there were in France 41,679 male prisoners, aged above twenty-five, under criminal charges. Of these there were 33 priests, 23 barbers, 9 attorneys, 76 notaries, and not one medical man!

**PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.**—Amongst the Esquimaux, according to Sir John Ross, the crime of murder very rarely occurs; when it does, the murderer's punishment consists in being banished to perpetual solitude, to be shunned by every individual of his tribe—insomuch that even the sight of him is avoided by all who may inadvertently meet him. On being asked why his life is not taken in return, it is replied, "that this would be to make themselves equally bad; that the loss of his life would not restore the other—and that he who would commit such an act, would be equally guilty."

**COST OF GOVERNMENT.**—According to the American Almanac of 1847, the cost of government, to each individual, in the United States, amounts to \$33 20 per annum; in France, to \$7 50, and in Great Britain, to \$12 50. When we add to the consideration of this matter, the relative means of the inhabitants of these several countries, to obtain their quotas of expenses, we will more fully realize the benefits we enjoy, as a people, in the cheapness and efficiency of the government of the United States.

**INDICTMENTS IN THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT AT BOSTON.**—The grand jury for this Court have returned seventeen indictments against Frederick Jacobs, and six against Elisha Jacobs, for smuggling. The illegal frauds upon the revenue commenced in June, 1846, and continued down to February last. The indictments are swelled in number by making each particular package the subject of a bill.

**A POCKET BOOK STOLEN, EMPTIED AND RESTORED.**—Mr. Edward Earle, of Worcester, was made practically acquainted with the skill of the Boston professional pickpockets last week. In less than five minutes his pocket-book, containing \$1000 in bank bills, and a check on Suffolk bank for \$1900, was taken from his pocket, emptied of its contents, and restored.

**BODY FOUND—MYSTERIOUS DEATH.**—As some men were fishing in Cayudutta creek, near Fonda, they discovered the body of a man, whose name was marked with the name of "Geo. W. Hathaway, Fall River, Mass." He had on his person about \$200 in Eastern money, and was about 25 years of age. He is supposed to have fallen off the car in the night time.

**EDUCATION IN THE JAIL.**—In the military government of Prussia, education is furnished by the state, gratuitously for all. Parents who neglect to send their children to school are fined, and if poor and unable to pay a fine, imprisoned. The State declares itself the natural guardian of the youth of Prussia, and compels all under its control to take advantage of its educational institutions.

**BREACH OF PROMISE.**—A case of breach of promise of marriage, accompanied by a charge of seduction, was tried in the Superior Court of Brockbridge, Ky., at its late term, Judge James P. Thompson presiding. The parties were Pauline Tinsley of Bedford, and Joel Lackland of Rockbridge. Damages laid at \$10,000—verdict of the jury, \$1000.

**A VERY OLD FELLOW.**—John Moses, Grand Master of the Hope Lodge of Odd Fellows, Nottingham, absconded lately, with one hundred and thirty-five pounds, belonging to the Lodge, and got off to America.

**NO LICENCES.**—The authorities of Boston have decided to grant no licences to retail spirituous liquors during the present year. The vote in the board of aldermen was a tie, and the mayor gave his casting vote against licensing.

**MAIL ROBBER.**—Ezekiel Hewitt, mail carrier between Macon and Talboton, Georgia, was committed to jail on the 12th, charged with robbing the mail.

## NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1847.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

UP Those of our subscribers who receive their papers this week in BLUE packages, are thus reminded that their term of subscription has expired, and payment is now due for the present year.

DESERTERS.—There will be found forty-seven traitors to their country added this week to the Desertion List, published by order of the Government, on our last page, and a reward of \$300 is offered for the apprehension of each. Police officers and constables, in the various towns and cities where the Police Gazette circulates should be on the alert to secure a portion of these rewards, and restore the deserters to their duty.

NOMINATION OF JUDGES.—The delegates of the Democratic Republican party of this city, have presented their candidates for Judges of the several Courts, as given below. The Whig party has presented candidates for the Supreme Court and District Attorney only. The following is the result of the balloting in the Judicial Convention of the Democratic Republican Party.

We shall examine the competency and qualifications of the several candidates of the three tickets in our next number, and in the meantime desire all interested to favor us with their views.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| For Judges of Supreme Court,  | E. P. HURLBUT,<br>SAMUEL JONES,<br>JOHN W. EDMONDS,<br>HENRY P. EDWARDS. |
| For Judges of Superior Court, | THOMAS J. OAKLEY,<br>AARON VANDERPOOL,<br>LEWIS H. SANDFORD.             |
| For Judges of Common Pleas,   | MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,<br>D. P. INGRAM,<br>CHARLES P. DALY.                 |
| For District Attorney,        | JOHN McKEON.   |

The following were the ballottings in the Convention:

## For SUPREME COURT.

|                     | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|-----|
| John W. Edmonds.    | 27  |    |    |     |
| E. P. Hurlbut.      | 27  |    |    |     |
| James W. White.     | 23  | 23 | 18 | 16  |
| Samuel Jones.       | 21  | 20 | 31 |     |
| Henry P. Edwards.   | 16  | 22 | 24 | 20  |
| Joseph S. Borworth. | 12  | 10 | 7  | 1   |
| Charles E. Moore.   | 14  | 14 | 7  |     |
| Joseph C. Hart.     | 8   | 5  | 4  | 1   |
| Levi Robinson.      | 5   | 1  |    |     |
| Wm. H. Elting.      | 3   |    |    |     |
| A. C. Bradley.      | 3   |    |    |     |
| James R. Whiting.   | 1   |    |    |     |
| William Walsh.      | 1   |    |    |     |
| Philo T. Ruggles.   | 1   |    |    |     |
| James S. Carpenter. | 1   |    |    |     |
| Lorenzo B. Shepard. | 1   |    | 2  |     |
| Michael Walsh.      | 1   | 1  | 1  |     |

## For SUPERIOR COURT.

|                    | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|-----|
| Thomas J. Oakley.  | 43  |    |    |     |
| Aaron Vanderpool.  | 43  |    |    |     |
| Lewis H. Sandford. | 34  |    |    |     |
| Thomas W. Clarke.  | 4   |    |    |     |
| Joseph C. Hart.    | 5   |    |    |     |
| James W. White.    | 5   |    |    |     |
| C. B. Moore.       | 1   |    |    |     |
| D. P. Ingraham.    | 3   |    |    |     |

## For COMMON PLEAS.

|                      | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|-----|
| Michael Ulschoffer.  | 30  |    |    |     |
| Daniel F. Ingraham.  | 40  |    |    |     |
| Charles P. Daly.     | 47  |    |    |     |
| Nelson J. Waterbury. | 11  |    |    |     |
| Joseph C. Hart.      | 6   |    |    |     |
| James W. White.      | 1   |    |    |     |
| Thomas W. Clarke.    | 1   |    |    |     |

## For DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

|                     | 1st | 2d |
|---------------------|-----|----|
| John McKeon.        | 22  | 29 |
| Lorenzo B. Shepard. | 11  | 8  |
| John Graham.        | 11  | 8  |
| James M. Smith.     | 4   | 10 |

## WHIG.

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| For Judges of Supreme Court, | SAMUEL B. ROMAINE,<br>ELIJAH PAINE,<br>JOHN SLOSSON,<br>ALEX. W. BRADFORD. |
| For District Attorney,       | JOSEPH L. WHITE.   |

## THE BAR TICKET.

|                              | 1st  | 2d |
|------------------------------|--|----|
| For Judges of Supreme Court, | JOHN W. EDMONDS,<br>JOHN SLOSSON,<br>ELIJAH PAINE. |    |
| For District Attorney,       | JOSEPH L. WHITE.                                   |    |
| Selected candidates.         |  |    |

MAGNETIC POLICE.—The Philadelphia Sun relates an incident of a Dr. Sutton of that city, restoring some stolen property through information given by his wife, while in a magnetic sleep, and recommends the employment of the Doctor as an arm of the police force of that city. This is an excellent idea, and as soon as the appointment is made we recommend Mayor Swift to call up officer James Young, and order him to be magnetized forthwith! Livingston & Wells and officer "A. M. C." might protest against such proceeding, but justice would cry "go on" until her scales would be unsupportable from the development of police perfidy.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE.—The councils of Philadelphia have in consideration the increase of the pay of the night police from \$400 to \$500, and the day police to \$450 per annum.

MARY BODINE AT LARSON.—The Judges of the Supreme Court, at their final session in this city, on Saturday last, on motion of David Graham, Esq., ordered Mary Bodine to be discharged from custody on the indictments pending against her life for murder and arson, as the District Attorney of Richmond County had allowed several terms of the Court to pass without bringing her to trial. There is still an indictment for larceny against her, which might as well have been wiped off with the rest, and thus ended the farce that has been played by judges and lawyers for the last three years, to the mockery of justice. She will be bailed on this charge, and are now in full liberty.

Another case of murder was also brought before the Court on motion of the same counsel, to set aside the verdict in the trial of Jeremiah V. Tillett, a Long-Islander, who was convicted at the Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk County, of murder, for killing John Covert, in April, 1845. Both these men had courted the same girl, and Covert won her. Tillett resolved to have the lady if he could, and, as she says, solicited her to poison Covert, but she refusing, Tillett shot the poor man dead. The ground taken for a new trial was mainly the informality in the preliminary proceedings, the Justice of the Peace having sent for the prisoner and asked him sundry questions, without first cautioning him as to his right of refusal to answer. The Court refused to grant a new trial, and ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Sussex to proceed and sentence the prisoner for execution.

The colored man, Nero Grant, was arraigned on the motion raised to test the power to sentence, the day of execution under the previous sentence having passed, pending a stay of proceedings. The Court sentenced him to be executed on the 26th day of June next. The murder took place in Steuben county, and was prompted by jealousy of his victim named Pease.

After various other decisions, this court adjourned sine die.

SIXPENCES AND SHILLINGS.—When will our banking institutions and public men unite with the government in its laudatory movement to place Spanish sixpences and shillings at their real value. The first are worth not more than five cents and the last not over ten. Dr. Lehman, the attentive postmaster of Philadelphia, recently informed us that on the 20th ult. he sent to the mint all the Spanish coin that had accumulated in his office, during a certain time, and which had been received at 28 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents, instead of the nominal rates of 25, 12½ and 6. The amount, at these rates, was \$609,40, and when recoinced in dimes and half dimes was \$631,62, thus showing an increase of only \$22,22, a sum hardly sufficient to pay the expense of transmitting the money to and from the mint, except in a city where one is located.

ORIGIN OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The following is the true origin of the Coroner's Jury—and as the circumstance is not generally known, we give it for the benefit, or rather for the amusement of our readers.

A lady in London having buried six husbands, united herself to the seventh. For months the newly married couple lived happily together, the lady frequently declaring, that at last she had met with a good husband, all her former ones having disgusted her with their drunkenness. To ascertain her real character, her seventh mate pretended drunkenness, which provoked repreaches and menaces. He returned home another evening, apparently very drunk, and having gone to bed, affected to be asleep. While he was in that state, the wife took from her gown sleeve a piece of lead, which she melted, and then approaching her husband, attempted, by means of a pipe to pour it into his ear. He instantly started up, seized and accused her with the crime, which she could not deny. The bodies of her six husbands were disinterred, when it was discovered that they all died by the same means. She was hung amidst the execrations of the people. To this wholesale tragedy we are indebted for the law which forbids the interment of a body without a proper certificate of the nature of the disease which caused death.—Until lately a personal inspection by searchers, was requisite; and to this fact also is the origin of Coroner's Inquests attributed.

A SINGULAR SHAKER CASE was decided in the Court of Common Pleas at Cleveland a few days since. It was a suit brought for wages for fifteen years service, by a seceder from the brotherhood, a lady, who had joined them when a child. The jury concluded, inasmuch as the plaintiff voluntarily joined the Society, knowing its rules and regulations, (which are, that all proceeds of labor by any of the fraternity go into a common fund, not to be withdrawn,) and had as voluntarily left, she was not entitled to damages.

THE REFORM SOCIETY FOR ARMED DISCHARGE AND CONVICTS, held its first Anniversary meeting at Masonic Temple, in that city, on Sunday evening. The Hall was pretty well filled, and among the auditors were his Honor the Mayor, Judge Wilde, and Samuel Parker, Esq.; Judge Edmonds, of this city, who was expected to address the Society, having been prevented by some unknown reason, from being present, the time was chiefly occupied by Dr. Walter Channing, in reading the Annual Report of the Society. This gave quite an encouraging view of the operations of the Society, and argued earnestly the necessity of such an organization. The society has for its object the care of convicts discharged from our prisons and penitentiaries; furnishing them money to reach their homes, or providing them with lodgings and assistance in getting employment or commencing business for themselves. During the first year of its operations the society had received applications from 103 discharged convicts, and had expended between \$700 and \$800 in aiding them in different ways. Applications had been made to the legislature for an appropriation in aid of the Society, and there is reason to hope that this application would yet receive a favorable answer. Brief addresses were made by I. A. Andrew, Esq., and Rev. Lewis Dwight.

THE LATE SUPPOSED MURDER AT PITTSBURGH.—Several persons have been arrested, since our last, at Pittsburgh, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Frederick Bellmeyer, and afterwards discharged for want of testimony. The Despatch of that city, in allusion to the last arrest, uses the following language:—"Thomas K. Hagan, who was arrested near Tarentum, on Friday last, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Frederick Bellmeyer, was discharged on Tuesday, there being no evidence to justify a commitment. About his person were found a great variety of articles, such as pocket-books, papers, orders, knives, &c., &c.; the pocket-books contained \$36 in spurious money; \$16 in Western money, Indiana and Ohio; \$20 in Pittsburgh and Alleghany scrip, and \$3.33 in silver and copper. He had on three shirts, two pair of pantaloons, and several handkerchiefs about his neck. He says that he has been employed in rafting for some time. Our own opinion, at the time we heard of the arrest, was that he had nothing to do with the case. Although he is a notorious scoundrel and deserves apartments in the Penitentiary, we never believed him to be possessed of courage sufficient to murder, but we have no hesitancy in saying that he stole everything which was found in his possession."

THE REV. MAFFITT AND GREEN.—The case of the Rev. J. C. Greene, of the Methodist Episcopal Centenary Church of Brooklyn, was called up, on Tuesday, in the annual conference of that church, now holding in this city. Mr. Greene was charged with admitting Mr. Maffitt as a member of his church, contrary to strict discipline, and also of allowing him to preach in his pulpit, and calling him "brother." On Monday Mr. Greene defended himself against the charges made against him, and on Tuesday Dr. Peck replied at length to his defense. At its conclusion the charges against Mr. Greene were read, one specification after another, and voted upon, and each decided to be sustained. Dr. Olin proposed a resolution, to the effect that having been guilty of mal-administration and impropriety, brother Greene should be censured by the Chair. The resolution was amended by the substitution of suspension for a year. The resolution was subsequently adopted, as follows, by a vote of 79 to 46:

"Brother Greene having been guilty of mal-administration and impropriety, and of some degree of moral dereliction in the matter of brother Maffitt and the affairs of the Centenary Church, should be suspended from the exercises of all his ministerial functions until the next session of this Conference."

Mr. Greene was then called in, and the verdict of the Conference read to him, when he declared his intention of appealing to the General Conference.

There appears to have been infurled into this decision of the pastors, a spirit of jealousy and envy against Mr. Maffitt, that is truly surprising, as we understand that nearly every lay member was opposed to the vote of suspension.

PENITENTIARY ON FIRE.—All the buildings on the eastern side of the Ohio Penitentiary, were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 7th instant. They were occupied by P. Hayden, a contractor, in the manufacture of saddle trees, harness, plating and machinery, and his loss is supposed to be \$20,000, on which he had an insurance of only \$8,000. The prisoners rendered effective aid in extinguishing the fire, and retired to their cells in perfect order on its conclusion.

Keeper of Sing-Sing Prison.—Harman Eldridge Esq. recently resigned his situation as Keeper of Sing-Sing Prison, and the Rev. Matthew D. Gordon, the chaplain of the prison, was appointed in his place. This singular transposition created some inquiry and speculation, and "The Journal" published at White Plains, advocating the same political doctrine as the Board of Inspectors, thus elucidates the transaction:

"The Prison Matters.—The Board of Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, at their last session, appointed the Rev. Matthew D. Gordon, the Chaplain of the Prison, as head or principal Keeper of the same institution, in the place of Harman Eldridge, Esq. resigned. This appointment, all things considered, is a queer one, and has taken the public by surprise. The Rev. Mr. Luckey, the predecessor of Mr. Gordon, was discharged from his office, because the matron's philosophy and his religious notions did not gingle together harmoniously—Mrs. Farnham going in for 'Fowler on Sexuality,' and such like philosophic works, to reform the minds of the prisoners with, while Mr. Luckey pinned his faith, and his hopes of reformation among the prisoners, on the pure precepts of the Christian religion, as vouchsafed through the Word of God. The clashings of mind and morals between the two officials, resulted in the removal of Mr. Luckey by the Board of Inspectors—they with a laudable feeling of gallantry and devotion for the fair sex, declaring in favor of 'Fowler on Sexuality' and 'Mrs. Farnham.'

"Mr. Gordon was thereupon called to fill the place of Mr. Luckey. But Mr. Eldridge, finding his rights as an officer too strongly entrenched upon by the new chaplain and the matron, resigned his place as principal keeper, when the Rev. gentleman was quietly promoted to the vacant station.

"Had our advice been asked by the worthy Board of Inspectors, we should by all means have counselled them to a different course. Instead of promoting the chaplain, they should have promoted the matron. She is a person of mind, literature, and philosophy. While she could come down to the male prison occasionally, rigged up in a pair of 'inexpressibles,' she might appear afterwards before the softer sex of the other establishment in plain petticoats! She appears to rule the Board of Inspectors with a sort of female necromancy or animal magnetism, and through them controls the entire management of the establishment. Cleopatra, the fair Queen of Egypt, never swayed more potently the susceptible emotions of Mark Antony's heart, than does the accomplished Matron of

**THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.**—Isaac Brown, the Maryland slave, about whose case the Philadelphia Courts have been for some weeks occupied, was set at large on Saturday. Brown was originally arrested as a fugitive from justice in Maryland, on a warrant issued by Judge Parsons, at the instance of a warrant from Governor Shank, who acted on a requisition made by the Governor of Maryland on him.—By advice of the Attorney General of the State, Governor Shank revoked his first warrant and issued a second one in accordance with a second requisition made from the Governor of Maryland—which revocation on the part of his Excellency, rendered null and void Judge Parsons' warrant of arrest, and of course there was no authority to hold Brown, unless another warrant of arrest was got out on the strength of the second requisition, a precaution, which the owner of the slave did not take. Meantime the friends of the slave were in motion, and on Saturday got out a writ of *de homine replegiando*. This is an old writ, and was resorted to prior to the passage of the *habeas corpus* act, and was instituted to protect the personal liberty of the subject. It is still occasionally used, its force never having been abridged by the legislature. It amounts to a *replevin* of the body of the prisoner, and authorizes his discharge, if he is not under a specific criminal charge.

The Philadelphia *Spirit of the Times* says,

"That the friends of Brown, being aware that there had been no special commitment issued against the defendant since the revoking of the former warrant by Gov. Shank, obtained from the prothonotary of the Supreme Court the writ, and after mature consideration the Sheriff executed it, and the prisoner was released, and when wanted yesterday was *non est inventus*.

"Judge Parsons on being informed of the fact, issued a warrant for the arrest of Anthony Freed, the keeper of the prison. This was put into the hands of the Sheriff, who returned with Mr. Freed. Judge Parsons asked Mr. F. what he had to say to the charge of suffering Isaac Brown to escape out of his custody—and Mr. Freed replied that he did not regard it as an escape, he having released Brown on a writ of *de homine replegiando*.

"Judge Parsons took the writ and examined it, and said it was no justification for his conduct; that he ought to have informed the court of it before he acted upon it. He said he entertained a high personal regard for Mr. Freed, but it became his duty as a judge to hold Freed to bail in \$1000 to answer the charge at the next term of the court. The bail was promptly given by the accused.

"In connection with the matter it would be as well to state, that the parties from Maryland, interested in the arrest of Brown and his conveyance to that State, had process issued against them and put into the hands of the Sheriff at the suit of Isaac Brown. In this matter Judge Parsons decided that they could not be arrested until they had reached their homes.

"The whole case exhibits one fact, that Messrs. Gibbons and Earle, for the slave Brown, succeeded in a most ingenious device for the liberation of their client."

**THE WAY TO RECEIVE A ROBBER.**—An act of heroic bravery was recently performed by a lady of St. Louis, which deserves to be recorded, if only as a warning to midnight robbers not to attempt their depredations on houses which are in the sacred guardianship of ladies, whose husbands are absent from their homes.

The lady in question while sitting alone in her house, in the condition above described, heard some one raise the sash of a front window. Immediately hastening to another room, she snatched up a brace of pistols, and returning, walked without a light into the front room, in the middle of which she met the fellow who had just entered by the window, and demanded what he wanted. Receiving an evasive reply, she discharged one of the pistols at him. He immediately turned and hastily retreated by the way he had entered; but on the carpet and window were left traces of blood, showing that the courageous lady had made a sure shot.

Our word for it, that rogue will never again adventure with a hostile intent, upon premises defended by a lone woman.

**JUDGES OF THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS.**—The two State Conventions recently assembled at Syracuse, have presented their nominations to The People for confirmation or rejection. The Democrats have named Greene C. Bronson of Albany, Addison Gardiner of Monroe, Charles H. Ruggles of Dutchess, and Freeborn G. Jewett of Onondaga. For Clerk, Charles S. Benton of Little Falls.

The Whigs named Frederick Whittlesey of Rochester, B. Davis Nixon of Syracuse, Marcus T. Reynolds of Albany, and Ambrose L. Jordan of New York. John T. Lamport of Rensselaer, was nominated for Clerk.

The Anti-Renters have also named Addison Gardiner and Ambrose L. Jordan as their candidates, and John T. Lamport as clerk.

**THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BEUDINOT.**—The charges against Mr. Beudinot Captain of the Third Ward Police, will be examined in our next.

**THE CASE OF MRS. MONTIGNEY.**—It will be remembered that this person was arrested in this city last week, on the charge of causing the death of Miss Piron, of Elizabethtown. The Newark Daily contains the following on the subject:

**"Gross Persecution Exposed."**—The circumstances connected with the case of Mrs. Montigney, of whose arrest on the charge of causing the death of Miss Piron, at Elizabethtown, some notice was published on Saturday, have since been brought to our notice in a way to show that the proceeding was altogether wanton and unauthorized. The testimony taken before Justice Elmer, at the examination on Saturday, renders it abundantly evident that the girl died a natural death, and that she was tenderly treated by her friends Mr. and Mrs. Montigney, with whom she had lived as a daughter for many years. Both Dr. Chetwood and Dr. Whitehead, who attended her during her illness, testify that they saw no reason whatever to suspect poison in the case.

"Dr. Chetwood expressly declares that if poison had been administered it would have been perceptible; that he was not at a loss to account for her death at the time; that he had not then and has not now any suspicion of any thing being wrong. The Catholic Priest, who also administered to the deceased, and with whose parish the family was connected, testified that Miss Piron feelingly spoke to him two hours before her death of the kindness of Mrs. Montigney, remarking that her kindness and attention during her residence with her had been those of a mother; and repeatedly expressed her thanks to Mrs. M. in his presence for her kindness during her sickness.

"The examination on the part of the prosecutor (Piron, the father, a single man, living somewhere in N. Y.) was conducted by J. J. Chetwood Esq., and that in behalf of Mrs. M. by Wm. F. Day, Esq., and the magistrate (A. M. Elmer, Esq.) was so satisfied of the innocence of the defendant that he discharged her at once, 'as not having the least shadow of suspicion of guilt resting upon her.'

**A CHASE FOR A PRISONER.**—The Cleveland Herald, of the 21st inst., relates the following incident as having recently occurred in that city.

**"A SCRUB RACE—LOW VS. STEAM."**—A Police officer, of the "New York" "Star brand," very unceremoniously handed a merchant of our city into a cab, on Saturday, and hurried him through Superior street, towards the "United States," which, with steam up, was ready to leave for Buffalo. Governor Bobb issued the "documents," and the officer knowing that his duty, if "well done," should be "done quickly," spared his prisoner all "leave taking," and put him through town in his shirt sleeves.

"Half a hundred lawyers, however, are not so easily eluded, and the prisoner, by dint of impassioned gestures and loud cries of 'habeas corpus'—'a lawyer'—'a lawyer' made known his predicament. 'One of the limbs'—who, physically, at least, is the Hercules of the Bar—soon heard of the mishap of his client, and mounting the first horse, started in hot haste for the dock. 'Twas all in vain. Captain Belden had rung his "go-a-head bell, and the "States" promptly rounded the beacon, bound down.

"To the judge went the lawyer, swearing vengeance. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and the sheriff under the lead of counsel, started for the piers. The "States" in her hurry, had not finished "wedding" at the dock, and she lay half a mile in the lake, taking wood from a scow.

"A small boat was chartered, and the sheriff pulled into the lake. 'Give me the oars—I'm the strongest,' and with hat and coat off, his face glowing in the sun, and his stockings dripping with sweat, this disciple of Blackstone gave a "long pull, and a strong pull" in defence of liberty and the inviolability of the *habeas corpus* act.

"Only ten rods now lay between the grips of the sheriff and the "States," and with writ in hand, he stood ready to execute the command of the court. The lawyer trembled with excitement and hard work. "Now hail him Mr. Sheriff." No response; and up jumped our legal Hercules. "Let me hail him," said he, and drawing up his stalwart frame to full height, and raising his arm of might, with a loud voice cried, "Captain Belden—Captain Belden—Captain Belden, in the name of the people of the State of Ohio"—here the "States" puffed and started—"G—d—d—n you, Captain Belden," and the Ajax of the profession sunk exhausted in the arms of the Sheriff.

"The boat moved on, and between each "cough" of her massive engine, our friend of the Bar, shaking his fist at Captain B's well fed figure on the wheel-house, gasped out in broken accents, "Captain Belden, you're a d—d old rip."

[The "Star" from this city was officer Horton, of the Fifth Ward, of this city, and the merchant was George Farnum, arrested on a requisition from Governor Young, for obtaining a large amount of goods from Bird, Penniman, and Smith, of 62 William street, in this city.—The officer has arrived safe with his prisoner.—Eds. N. P. Gaz.]

**BRITISH MILITARY JEREMY DIDDLE.**—Marshal Thomas P. Shallicross, of Wheeling, Va., arrived in Cincinnati on Sunday morning 8th inst., having in charge a man named Stewart, alias Shatten, alias Gill, alias Smith, who figured some time since as a retired officer of the British service on half pay, and forged the name of Mr. William Paylor, by which he obtained \$400 from one of the City Banks. He has long since, and doubtless previously, been engaged in a number of offences against the law.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN LAKE ROUTE.**—We have received from a friend at the north, a neat little essay, in pamphlet form, devoted to a description of the line of travel on the great northern lakes and western rivers, and furnishing an accurate table of the distances and points of route in the vast semicircular highway which starts from New-Orleans, and finds its eastern termini in the Bay State and our own good city of New-York. The work is from the free and graceful pen of Wm. M. Hall, the well known and popular agent of the Great Northern Lake line, to whom the west is so deeply indebted for the large influence he has exercised in getting up the River and Harbor Convention which is to meet in July next, at the city of Chicago. We recommend Mr. Hall's pleasing and off-hand sketch of the beauties and characteristics of the "Great Region," as a proper accompaniment to James L. Barton's valuable sketch of the "Commerce of the Lakes."

**THE TEMPERANCE OPISTH.**—Governor Bebb, of Ohio, who has acquired the title of the Part-dealing Governor, from the number of convicts whom he has set free by virtue of his monarchial attribute of remission, excuses himself by saying, that he released them on condition that they should sign the temperance pledge. The "Sun" has the following apt remark in relation to this strange apology or justification:

"The convicts of Columbus have generally been horse thieves and burglars, and their temperance pledges are worth about as much as their word of honor."

**DESERTION CASE DECIDED.**—On Saturday, in the Court of Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, Judge Parsons decided that an individual of competent income is bound by the act of Assembly to maintain his grand children, in case of the desertion of his son, leaving his wife in a destitute condition. It will be recollect that the case in which the decision was made was stated a few weeks since.

**PHILADELPHIA RECORDER.**—Richard Vaux, Esq., of Philadelphia, has resigned the office of Recorder, and Robert M. Lee, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor in his stead. The only fees or emoluments of the office are the marriage fees.

**MOVEMENT AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY.**—It is stated on the authority of British official documents, that since the year 100, no fewer than fourteen persons have been executed whose innocence has since been fully established. Any rule is monstrous by which an innocent man can die.

**EXECUTION OF BREUGHTON.**—On Friday last, John Broughton suffered the penalty of the crime of murder, for which he was condemned, at Wilmington, N. C. He made a short address to the spectators, explaining the incidents which gave rise to the circumstantial evidence against him, and professing his willingness to die, and the forgiveness of his enemies. He protested his innocence to the last. Strange case this.

**THE CORNER STONE OF ST. AUGUSTINE.**—A reporter of one of the Philadelphia papers, in speaking of the recent ceremony at the laying of the corner stone of St. Augustine Church, that was destroyed by the rioters of that city, says:

"The Mayor, with a large body of police, was present, and we are pleased to say that no breach of the peace occurred."

What a commentary upon the character of the civil government of our neighbor city!

**Arrest of black whiskered Bill Ford.—His Description Property found on him.**

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1847.

**RESPECTED SIRS.**—For the benefit of your paper and the public, I enclose you this paragraph with a description of the man, who by the by is a New Yorker, and I believe is well known to the police of your city. Ford is about 5 foot 8½ inches, long black hair, large black whiskers, of a sallow complexion, rather a gentle appearance and pleasing address, and might pass for a gentleman at first sight, but upon close observation he would be readily taken for a blackguard from his swaggering gait. He is well known in our city as the paramour of the panel thief, Eliza Simpson, who was arrested some time ago for robbing a gentleman of \$90 at a house of ill-fame in Lombard street. Ford is about thirty years of age.

**Supposed to be Stolen.**—Watchmen Shuck and Lawton, of the Middle District Watch, arrested a man named William Ford, whom they found in Triplett's alley this morning at 3 o'clock, with two large rolls of cloths in his possession, supposed to be stolen. Ford was committed by Justice Bell for further examination. The cloth is in Mr. Bell's office.

Respectfully Yours,

A Subscrber.

**GOOD STOCK.**—The New Haven (Conn.) County jail netted the County last year \$1200 62.

**CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.**—The number of convicts confined in the Connecticut State Prison during the past year, is considerably less than heretofore. There are now within the walls only 150 convicts; ten years ago there were 316 confined there. The great diminution of inmates in the State is given by the directors as the probable cause of this happy change. The income of the prison exceeds by \$2,472 the expenditures. There have been but four deaths among the convicts during the year. Of the prisoners, 44 are confined for crimes against person; 26 for crimes against property; 62 confess their guilt, and 63 declare that they are not guilty.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"INTELLIGENCE."—Pittsburgh, Va., our paper is mailed regularly to the post office in this city.

"NAVY."—Lieutenant McFiehle was the officer who took the five pirate vessels of Cape Antonio, under a positive violation of orders not to separate the boats in company. Commodore Kearny treated him on his return to the brig *Enterprise*, complimented him for his bravery and success, and invited him to dine with him. Contrast this conduct with that of Commodore Perry to Lieutenant Hunter.

"ANTI-RENT."—The Supreme Court of this State refused in a recent case to grant a new trial asked for to test the right of Mr. Livingston's title to lands claimed by anti-renters, on the ground that Mr. L.'s title was good.

"MAIL."—The first offence of robbery of the mail is punished by imprisonment from five to ten years. The second calls for a forfeiture of life. The first offence is capital if committed with a weapon to endanger the life of the carrier, or to wound him. To break open or destroy a mail bag is punished by a fine of from \$100 to \$200, and by imprisonment for from one to three years.

#### Counterfeits.

**ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.**—Officers Abbey and McKinstry, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrested a couple of men on board the *Constellation*, in that city, on the 19th instant, who had been detected in uttering counterfeit bank bills in the city, mostly \$2's on the Bank of the State. They were handcuffed together, and conducted to the door of the jail, when, while awaiting the opening of the outside door, one of the fellows slipped his handcuff, and made his escape. The other is secured and ready to be disposed of, by the court now in session.

**ANDOVER BANK.**—Look out for \$10's of the Andover Bank, Mass., altered from a broken bank. Signed, Francis Cogswell, Cashier; Samuel Farrar, President. Centre piece, vessels and steamboat; on the right and is a country girl, with bonnet in hand, and a bundle of wheat under her arm; the left end piece is an Indian with bow. They are very likely to deceive, being similar to the true notes.

**A NEW COUNTERFEIT.**—Look out for \$5's on the Commercial Bank, Bristol, R. I., which have just made their appearance. It is an altered bill with the word five printed at the bottom in red and large letters. By close examination it is easily detected.

**FAULCONER NOTES.**—Two men, named Henry W. Maxey and John Taylor, were arrested by the citizens of Pawtucket, R. I., on Monday, about midnight, for passing eight or ten five dollar bills, between Providence and Attleborough. The bills were altered from some broken bank, and purported to be on the Pacific Bank of Nantucket. About \$60 of the spurious money were found upon them.

#### STATE PRISON REPORTS.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| MOUNT PLEASANT PRISON, May 24th, 1847.             | 21 |
| No. of convicts received in prison since 1st inst. |    |
| " discharged by expiration of sentence             | 15 |
| " discharged by pardon                             | 1  |
| " death  | 4  |
| " Remaining at date                                | 76 |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| No. of female convicts received in prison since 1st inst. | 5 |
| " discharged  | 1 |
| " pardoned  | 1 |
| " died  | 1 |
| " Remaining at date                                       | 0 |

#### [OFFICIAL.]

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjutant General's Office.

It being supposed that advertising deserters in the "National Police Gazette," may have a tendency to check description by the offenders, a large subscription to the paper has been authorized, by the Secretary of War, with a view to its general distribution among the troops.

Accordingly every company, military post, and recruiting station, will be supplied with a copy; and commanders of posts and companies and recruiting officers, are enjoined to make such disposition of the paper as may best accomplish the object of the government in subscribing for it. Should a post or rendezvous be broken up, the station of a company changed, or should the Gazette fail to be regularly received, immediate notice thereof must be given by the officer concerned, to the Superintendent of the recruiting service in New York, who will promptly communicate the same to the Editors. In like manner, if a soldier desert from any company, or a recruit from a rendezvous, the company commander, or recruiting officer, will at once forward his description *direct* to the Superintendent, in order that no time may be lost in advertising him.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT:

W. G. FREEMAN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

## DOCTOR'S CASE OF MR. HOTCHKISS.

James Morrison, of Brooklyn, made a preliminary examination on Tuesday, in the case of Edwin Bailey, George Logan, and George Buchanan, alias Jack Williams, the three persons who are under arrest, charged with the violent assault upon, and robbery of Mr. Alva Hotchkiss, in Clinton street, Brooklyn, on the night of the 3rd inst. Two of the prisoners have been fully committed on the charge of having violently assaulted Mr. Wm. C. Bennett, as the highway in Williamsburgh, on the night of the 6th of May instant. No one is seen by the examination, that Mr. Hotchkiss is still living in a precarious situation.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Russell Robbins, of this city, who identified himself as residing in the city of New York, at No. 8 Albion Place, do business at No. 15 Mulberry street; I was in Brooklyn on the night of the 3rd of May instant; I dined in the Ferry boat from New York, at a quarter before 10; went down Clinton street, where opposite Christ Church I found Mr. Hotchkiss, lying with his head near the fence and his feet out near the sidewalk; I passed him about 40 or 50 feet, and then returned; I was at first under the impression that he was intoxicated, but I finally concluded otherwise; I did so, and examined; I found his hat, a number of eggs and a quantity of blood; I then looked for assistance, and soon saw a person on the opposite of Clinton street, below, apparently having some, notes the vacant lots on the opposite or opposite side of the street; I called the person and he started to quicken his steps; I called to him and told him there was a person badly injured who wanted assistance; he then stopped and I requested him to come and assist me; I waited till he came up to me and we proceeded together to where the injured person was lying on the sidewalk; I did not know until that time that the man was intoxicated; I put my hand down and discovered that he had not been drinking; a man then came along leading a little boy; I stopped him and asked him if there was neither watchman nor police; he said there was neither watchman nor police; I then said if they would stay with the man I would go for assistance; I went to a house where I saw a light in the basement, rang at the door and was directed by the lady to Dr. Moriarity's house; the doctor came on being called, and said the man had been knocked down, and probably robbed. Dr. M. had him removed to his house, and on examining by a letter found on his person directed to Mr. Alva Hotchkiss, Dr. M. sent to his house, and the son and son-in-law of Mr. H. soon returned, and I left.

John M. Moriarity sworn.—Am a physician residing at the corner of Clinton and Harrison streets, in this city; I recollect the occasion mentioned by Mr. Robbins; Mr. S. called me between half past 10 and 11, on the night of the 3d inst.; we found Mr. Hotchkiss lying upon the sidewalk, and bleeding profusely from the head; his skull appeared to be fractured on the left side, near the top of the head; I told Mr. Robbins he had been knocked down; we could not feel his pulse; and I told Mr. Robbins that, if he would assist me, we would take him into the kitchen; we carried him in on a litter; on searching his pockets we found a letter, we which was his address, as I supposed; Mr. Robbins a man from Gowanus, and a boy was present; there was no other man there. We then removed Mr. Hotchkiss immediately to his own house; on his person we found some papers, but no money except two or three copper; there was no watch, nor spectacles, nor knife. On the back part of the head there was no fracture, only a scalp wound; the hat was injured; had a semi-lunar incision; should suppose the blow was given by a sling shot; there was another wound on the top of the head, which had caused an extensive fracture of the skull; the bones were fractured so as to injure the brain considerably; in my opinion two or three blows had been given, and considerable injury sustained; these blows must have been given by some person other than himself; his person and evidently been robbed; I have attended Mr. Hotchkiss as one of his physicians since the time alluded to; he has been and is still in a very critical condition; he has not spoken since; he gives evidence of consciousness by signs.

John H. Snyder, sworn.—Lives at 86 Sullivan street, New York; was in the employment of Alva Hotchkiss, in New York; knows Mr. H.'s watch; has seen and handled it frequently; the watch here shown is the same one which I have seen in his possession; Mr. Hotchkiss was in the habit of carrying a pair of spectacles; they were of silver, with round glasses; he wears them constantly at his place of business; I saw him have and use them on third of May; he also had a knife; it was also two bladed, with a dark bone handle; I was sitting with it on the day alluded to, and gave it back to him; I saw him have money on the afternoon of that day; I saw a number of bills; he was giving change to a man; he left his place of business to come to Brooklyn, a little after 9 o'clock; that was later than he usually staid there at night; he then had his watch, spectacles, etc., with him.

Ellis Merritt, sworn.—Has worked for Mr. Hotchkiss, at the corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, New York; knows the watch which Mr. H. had; he was held to bail yesterday by the commissioner, in the sum of \$250, to answer on charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on his first mate.

John Logan, alias Jack Williams, sworn.—His real name is Joseph Buchanan; I have been going by the name of John Williams for the last three or four years; I know Logue and Bailey; I was a shipmate with Logue, and knew Bailey two or three years ago.—We were together on the Monday evening spoken of by the witness Murray; we were at the house in Mulberry street together, at the house of Julia Stevens; this was sometime between 10 and 11 o'clock; Logue and Murray parted with Bailey and me in the Bowery, that evening; we started for the Bowery theatre in the early part of the evening; we parted in the Bowery, near the theatre; Bailey and I left together; Bailey stopped somewhere up there; I don't know where he went; Bailey and I met Logue again that evening, at the corner of Mulberry and Cross streets. We all went into Julia Stevens, and drank some beer; Bailey gave me a roll of bills there; it was not good money; I did not see him give Logue any money; I did not see Murray get any; I went out and left the three there, and was standing on the corner of Chatham and Mulberry street about half an hour afterwards when they came past.

Q.—How did you come in possession of that watch? A.—That watch I bought of a stranger, a man on the Bowery, on Thursday, the 6th of May. It was a white man; he appeared like a sailor, but was dressed in long clothes; I can't say that I ever saw him before, nor have I seen him since; I think I could identify him if I saw him again; I paid three dollars for the watch.

Committed in full.

Edward Bailey being put on examination, refused to answer any questions in the matter; forgot whether he was in company with Williams, Logue and Murray, in New York on the 3rd of May last; don't remember whether he was in company with those persons at Julia Stevens' house in Mulberry street on that evening; it is my intention not to answer any questions, consequently it will be useless to ask me any more; I know nothing of it.

The prisoner was also committed in full.

The next term of the King's County Court commences on Monday week.

## U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Before Commissioner Morton.

Attempts to Steal on board the ship Southerner.—On Monday week, Capt. Walker, of the ship Southerner, shipped a crew of 19 persons for a voyage to Liverpool and back. On Tuesday he took out his clearance, and the next day, Wednesday, dropped down to the lower bay, where the crew took umbrage at something said or done by the first mate, refused to do duty, and finally rose on the mate and beat him in a shocking manner. The anchors were then thrown out, the boat lowered, and the captain came up to the town and made a complaint at the District Attorney's office, upon which a warrant was issued by Commissioner Morton, and given to Deputy Marshal Collins, to be executed. The Marshal went down on Wednesday evening, but the moment he appeared on deck and announced his errand, the crew rose en masse, and ordered him off on peril of his life. The officer being unarmed, and having no assistance, he withdrew, and came up to the quarantine ground, where one of the revenue cutters was at anchor, stated what had occurred, and asked for assistance. The 1st Lieutenant who was on board at the time, told him there was not a sufficient number of men on board, but directed him to call at seven o'clock next morning, when the crew would be mustered. Mr. Collins was there at the appointed time, and all things being in readiness, the commander of the cutter ordered her to be steered to where the Southerner lay at anchor. On nearing the Southerner, the crew of the latter, it was perceived, were determined to resist, upon which the commander of the cutter ordered his men to draw their cutlasses and board the Southerner sword in hand. The mutineers seeing that resistance would be in vain, allowed the cutter's men to board without further difficulty. The captain of the cutter then called for the shipping articles, which he read to the crew, and pointing out to them the illegality of their proceedings, and the punishment that would follow if they were prosecuted; upon which, with the exception of six, they promised to return to their duty. The six who refused were ironed, and three of them—George Wilson, George Johnson and Thomas Dockerty—who were most conspicuous in the revolt, were brought up to the city and committed to the Brooklyn jail. The other three were allowed to remain on board the Southerner in iron, at the request of Captain Walker, in the hope that when the ship got out to sea they would go to duty; although the captain of the cutter, from the stubbornness evinced by the entire crew, and the reluctance with which they promised to return to duty, advised Captain Walker not to venture to sea, but to come up to the city and ship another crew. This Captain Walker declined, and said he would take the risk. Shortly after the revenue cutter left, the Southerner weighed anchor and put to sea, since which nothing further has been heard from her.

Charge of Cruel and Unusual Punishment.—Edward W. Hickey, master of the bark Franklin, was held to bail yesterday by the commissioner, in the sum of \$250, to answer on charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on his first mate.

## Supreme Court.

Before a Full Bench.

Friday, May 21.

## CASE OF MURDER.

The People vs. Josephine E. Tillet.—This case came up on a writ of error from the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk county. The facts are these:—In the month of April, 1845, a man named John Covert, then residing in that county, was shot while sitting at his window. A Mr. Concklin who was Justice of the Peace, held an inquest on the body of Covert. Mrs. Covert, the widow, was examined on the inquest, and in her examination she gave evidence which Mr. Concklin thought implicated the defendant. He then sent a constable, together with a person who attended the inquest, for Tillet. On the arrival of the latter, he was asked by the Magistrate, where he was the Sunday night of the murder. To the question no reply was given, and he was then asked had he any objection to answer? After a short pause he replied, that "he knew very well where he was that night, but that people did not like to tell where they spent their Sunday night." He was then detained, and in September following put on his trial for the murder.—Dr. Ray, who attended the inquest, and took minutes of the proceedings, was called to prove the words above quoted, and also the deportment and behaviour of Tillet at the inquest. The prisoner's counsel objected, on the ground that Justice Concklin acted as a coroner, which he had no right to do; and if he acted as a magistrate, he had not complied with the requirements of the statute, which required that the prisoner should be cautioned by the presiding magistrate that he was not bound to answer any questions put to him; and also on the ground that the witnesses on the inquest or examination were not examined in his presence. The presiding Judge ruled that the testimony was admissible, except that part which went to prove his deportment and manner at the investigation. His counsel excepted to the ruling of the Judge. The case went to the Jury, and Tillet was convicted of murder. A writ of error was then obtained, and judgment arrested. The case was called on to-day, and very ably argued by Mr. Clinton on the part of the prisoner. The District Attorney replied to Mr. Clinton. He contended that the evidence given on the trial was perfectly legal; it was not evidence of a

confession, for Tillet made none. Doctor Ray was called solely with a view to prove that he, Tillet, refused to tell where he was that night; and not to give evidence of a confession which the prisoner never made; therefore all the cases cited by the counsel on the other side, were not applicable to the present case; there was no pretense that there was any inducement held out to him either by way of threat or promise, nor was he under arrest at the time as stated by his counsel; he came to the investigation on the invitation of the prosecutor and the other persons sent by Justice Concklin. The District Attorney argued the case at great length, and concluded by insisting that that would bring this case within the principles laid down by prisoner's counsel. Decision reserved.

Case of Petty Bodine.—Mr. Graham, counsel, made application that the prisoner be released from confinement or admitted to bail, two terms of the Circuit Court having passed since trial, and the case not brought on. She is now resting under 4 indictments, two of them capital, for murder and arson, and the other two for burglary and receiving stolen goods.—Mr. Clark, District Attorney of Richmond county, said they had not brought the matter to trial on account of the Circuit Judge at one of the terms refusing to take the case up, and the other for the absence of the witnesses. The counsel for the people did not wish to enter a nolle prosequi in regard to the capital cases in trying the lesser ones something might occur from which the capital cases should be tried. The Court finally decided that she be discharged on her own recognizance as to the capital crimes. In the other, bail will be no doubt offered, and she be set at liberty. She was charged, it will be recollect, with the murder of Mrs. Houseman and child, and arson, in connection with it. She has been in prison about three years and a half. The Supreme Court, after hearing a few motions, and rendering some decisions, adjourned for the day. *Sic die.*

## Special Sessions.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

Before the Recorder and two Aldermen.

John Hance, for stealing a bar of iron, city prison, 30 days. Thomas Windle, for assault and battery, city prison 10 days. Margaret Fields, for stealing a scale beam, penitentiary 60 days. Elizabeth Elsworth, for stealing a shawl, penitentiary 6 months. James Johnson, for stealing a dirkin of butter, penitentiary 6 months. James Jenkins, for stealing four white wash brushes, penitentiary 60 days. John Ingram, for stealing wool, penitentiary 60 days. Robert Macaulay, for stealing wool, House of Refuge. Maria Lemes, for stealing a pair of ear rings, city prison 60 days.

Joseph Phillips, for stealing a shawl, penitentiary 3 months; James Connor, assault and battery, city prison 20 days; Daniel Connor, stealing a watch, penitentiary 5 months; Ann McKey, stealing a brass key, city prison 20 days; Lydia Hayden, assault and battery, penitentiary 60 days; James Conroy, stealing a roll of curled hair, penitentiary 3 months; Mary Wilson, assault and battery, city prison 5 days; George Cline, assault and battery, penitentiary 4 months; James Boyle, assault and battery, penitentiary 3 months; James Syman, stealing potatoes, city prison 5 months; Charles Sando, stealing \$15, city prison 60 days; John Conroy, stealing composition metal, penitentiary 2 months; Eliza Digney, stealing cotton, penitentiary 20 days.

## General Sessions.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

Before Recorder Scott, and Alderman Purser and Clegg.

Trial for False Pretenses.—At the opening of the court this morning, Sylvester Centre and Emanuel Hines were placed on their trial on an indictment for having on the 6th of October, obtained \$12 from David T. Curry, colored, by false pretenses.

David T. Curry sworn.—On the 6th of October, I went to the railroad office at the foot of Liberty street, to obtain tickets through to Baltimore for myself and another person; I was introduced to Mr. Hines as the agent for the Railroad company; I asked him what would be the price for two persons through to Baltimore; he said the price was \$14 in the first class cars, but he would let me have the tickets for \$12; I paid him the money, and he gave me tickets with steamboat on them; I said they were queer looking railroad tickets; Mr. Hines said they were the right sort of tickets—that I was a d—d fool; I took the tickets and went to Philadelphia; I then showed my tickets to the railroad agent who said they were good for nothing; I afterwards went to the steamboat agent and he said they were worthless; when I got back I immediately went to the office, where I found Mr. Centre; Mr. Centre said they were good tickets, and that he would give me two dollars each for them.

The prosecution here rested, and the following testimony was adduced for the defense:

John B. Tucker sworn.—I reside in Philadelphia; I am a solicitor for passengers for a steamboat line from Philadelphia to Baltimore; the tickets now shown are genuine tickets; they will be taken at the steamboat office at any time; they will not pass on any railroad line between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The previous good character of Mr. Centre was acknowledged by the prosecution; witnesses were therefore not called to prove this point. The law case then went to the jury, who found a verdict of guilty; sentence deferred until Friday.

Friday, May 21.

Trial for keeping a Disorderly House.—Catherine Buckley was next put upon her trial, on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house at 60 Howard street.

James Bayles sworn.—I reside in Mercer street, near Howard; Mrs. Buckley's house is just round the corner; it has been kept by Mrs. Buckley as a public house for about a year and a half; it is a place of rioting, where prostitutes meet, and those who associate with them; my family has been very much disturbed and the general quiet of the neighborhood; I have known a dance carried on there at two o'clock on Sunday morning; my sister has several times been insulted by persons coming out of her house.

Before the conclusion of this case, the court adjourned until Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

Trial for Keeping a Disorderly House resumed.—At the opening of the court this morning, the trial of Catherine Buckley, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 60 Howard street, was resumed.

Franklin Wilson sworn.—I live next door to Mrs. Buckley's house; her house is very noisy and disorderly; I have seen women of ill fame coming out of her house; I have frequently been accosted by them while standing on the stoop of my father's house.

The prosecution here rested, when the defense produced the following testimony:

Joseph Eskin sworn.—I have known Mrs. Buckley for nearly two years; I boarded with her about three months last summer; I never saw anything disorderly in her house; I do not know anything against her character.

George Robyes sworn.—I have known Mrs. Buckley for several years; so far as my personal knowledge extends she is a respectable woman.

Samuel Shaw sworn.—I have known Mrs. Buckley for three or four years; I have been in the habit of visiting her house; I never saw anything of a disorderly character there.

The case then went to the jury, who, after a long

session being unable to agree, were discharged. The court then adjourned until Saturday morning.

Sentencing.—At the opening of the court this morning, Miss Simons, convicted of grand larceny, in failing, on the 18th day of April, stolen \$200 from James W. Bennett, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years.

Sylvester Centre and Emanuel Hines, convicted of obtaining money by false pretenses from David T. Curry, of the amount of \$12, were placed at the bar for sentence, when Centre was sentenced to pay a fine of \$21, to be imprisoned in the city prison for five days and Hines to pay a fine of \$12, and stand imprisoned in the city prison for 30 days.

Grand Larceny.—James Griffith was then placed upon his trial on an indictment for grand larceny, in having on the 7th day of April, stolen \$200 from Daniel Brooks. The testimony in this case being inconclusive, the prosecuting attorney add he could not make a conviction, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Offering to sell Obscene Books.—Edward Thomas was next placed upon his trial on an indictment for having, on the 9th of April, offered to sell obscene books. The testimony in this case was so conclusive the jury found a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to the penitentiary for the term of six months.

Burglary.—John Carroll, boy, was then placed upon his trial on an indictment for burglary, in the third degree, in having, on the night of the 7th of March, burglariously entered the seal office of Mr. Tiebold, No. 141 Cherry street, and stolen therefrom a money drawer containing 47 cents. He was caught on the premises.

The jury found him guilty, and the court sent him to the House of Refuge.

The Court then adjourned until the first Monday in June next.

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[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND  
DESERTERS FROM THEDESCRIPTION OF  
UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

| NO.  | NAME.               | REGIMENT<br>AND<br>COMPANY.             | AGE. | EVNS.   | HAIR.   | COM-<br>PLEXION. | HEIGHT. | WHERE BORN.            | OCCUPATION.  | DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.         | DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.                           | REMARKS.   |
|------|---------------------|---|------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1262 | James Fentress      | recruit                                 | 20   | blue    | brown   | light            | 5 7     | Smith, Tenn.           | farmer       | Mar 18, 1847, Nashville, Tenn.        | April 29, 1847, Newport bks, Ky.                       |  |
| 1263 | Alva B. Arter       | "                                       | 20   | hazel   | dark    | reddy            | 5 7     | Muskingum, Ohio        | labourer     | Sept 21, 1846, Zanesville, Ohio       | Mar 6, 1847, " "                                       |  |
| 1264 | John Wingate        | "                                       | 21   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 8     | Tuscarawas Co., Ohio   | farmer       | April 17, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio       | April 22, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio                        |  |
| 1265 | Charles Woodruff    | "                                       | 21   | hazel   | brown   | fair             | 5 8     | Clarkson, N.Y.         | bootman      | April 28, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.       | May 1, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.                           |  |
| 1266 | John Hannan         | military academy detachment of dragoons | 20   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 6     | Clare Co., Ireland     | laborer      | Nov. 31, 1847, West Point, N.Y.       | April 7, 1847, New-York,                               | 2d deserter  |
| 1267 | David J. Fick       | 16th Inf. C                             | 20   | blue    | brown   | light            | 5 8     | Allegany Co., N.Y.     | farmer       | April 18, 1847, Jackson, Mich.        | April 24, 1847, Jackson, Mich.                         | Supposed to be on the Erie canal   |
| 1268 | George W. Cushman   | gen. service                            | 21   | lt blue | d brown | fair             | 5 7     | Harland, Vt.           | farmer       | April 24, 1847, Burlington, Vt.       | April 30, 1847, Burlington, Vt.                        | Had a pass to be absent from West Point to New-York, was seen by several persons there on the 6th and 7th inst. was clad in the uniform of a private of dragoons |
| 1269 | John Reynolds       | "                                       | 20   | blue    | sandy   | reddy            | 5 7     | Leitrim, Ireland       | laborer      | April 22, 1847, " "                   | April 26, 1847, " "                                    | No bounty pd, scar on upper lip  |
| 1270 | David Strong        | "                                       | 20   | gray    | black   | reddy            | 5 8     | Shorham, Vt.           | joiner       | April 21, 1847, " "                   | April 26, 1847, " "                                    | No bounty paid   |
| 1271 | Michael O'Brien     | 14th Inf. B                             | 20   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 6     | Tipperary, Ireland     | laborer      | April 18, 1847, New-Orleans           | April 24, 1847, New-Orleans                            | Is believed to be still in New-Orleans where he had resided for some time  |
| 1272 | John Gahan          | "                                       | 20   | hazel   | dark    | fair             | 5 4     | Waterford, Ireland     | sailor       | April 21, 1847, " "                   | April 25, 1847, " "                                    | Took his regimentals   |
| 1273 | François Reddy      | 3d dragoons                             | 20   | gray    | brown   | fresh            | 5 11    | Kildare, Ireland       | soldier      | April 6, 1847, New-York               | May 6, 1847, from Ft. Hamilton                         | In plain clothes, is supposed to have gone to Goschen  |
| 1274 | Andrew Lyons        | "                                       | 20   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 1     | Orange County          | carpenter    | April 27, 1847, Goschen, N.Y.         | May 4, 1847, " "                                       | In regimentals, is supposed to have gone to Albany   |
| 1275 | Samuel F. Wing      | "                                       | 19   | blue    | d brown | reddy            | 5 7     | Washington Co., Vt.    | farmer       | April 26, 1847, Albany                | May 6, 1847, deserted off pass                         | Stoops a little and is somewhat intemperate  |
| 1276 | Emuel Hodges        | 16th Inf. C                             | 21   | blue    | light   | light            | 5 10    | South Bend, Ind.       | farmer       | April 24, 1847, Niles, Mich.          | April 24, 1847, Niles, Mich.                           | Deserted at night in the steamer Albert Ross   |
| 1277 | Ely Crampton        | 16th Inf.                               | 22   | hazel   | brown   | dark             | 5 4     | Genesee Co., N.Y.      | farmer       | April 27, 1847, Dixon, Ill.           | April 17, 1847, Dixon, Ill.                            | Supposed to have been persuaded by some French residents of New-Orleans, with whom he claimed relationship, to desert  |
| 1278 | Jerome Scott        | "                                       | 18   | blue    | light   | fair             | 5 8     | Putnam Co., Ind.       | laborer      | April 26, 1847, Mt. Carroll, Ill.     | April 6, 1847, Mt. Carroll, Ill.                       |  |
| 1279 | James Willard       | "                                       | 19   | gray    | brown   | fair             | 5 8     | Ohio                   | saddler      | April 19, 1847, Buffalo Grove, Ill.   | April 18, 1847, Buffalo Grove, Ill.                    |  |
| 1280 | Henry Hall          | 2d dragoons                             | 22   | hazel   | dark    | dark             | 5 7     | New-York               | locksmith    | May 4, 1847, Ft. Hamilton             | May 11, 1847, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                       |  |
| 1281 | William Martin      | "                                       | 24   | gray    | brown   | fresh            | 5 7     | New-York               | baker        | May 21, 1847, Dayton, Ohio            | May 12, 1847, " "                                      |  |
| 1282 | George W. Sola      | recruit                                 | 21   | blue    | light   | fair             | 5 8     | Washington Co., Pa.    | carpenter    | April 17, 1847, New-Orleans           | April 27, 1847, New-Orleans bks.                       |  |
| 1283 | John O'Connell      | "                                       | 20   | hazel   | brown   | fair             | 5 10    | Kings Co., Ireland     | laborer      | April 19, 1847, " "                   | April 26, 1847, " "                                    |  |
| 1284 | Louis Crampton      | regt. 7th Inf.                          | 24   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 10    | Litchfield, Ct.        | farmer       | April 17, 1847, Niles, Mich.          | May 3, 1847, " "                                       |  |
| 1285 | Donald Maher        | "                                       | 23   | gray    | auburn  | fair             | 5 10    | New-York city          | laborer      | April 21, 1847, " "                   | May 3, 1847, " "                                       |  |
| 1286 | Patrick Rogers      | "                                       | 26   | hazel   | black   | dark             | 5 8     | New-York city          | steward      | Feb. 16, 1847, " "                    | May 3, 1847, " "                                       |  |
| 1287 | Samuel Conroy       | 16th Inf. I                             | 24   | gray    | gray    | dark             | 5 6     | Lancaster County       | cord binder  | April 16, 1847, " "                   | May 3, 1847, " "                                       |  |
| 1288 | James Gleeson       | "                                       | 21   | gray    | brown   | dark             | 5 10    | Washington, D.C.       | farmer       | May 10, 1847, Military Hall, N.Y.     | May 16, 1847, Ft. Hamilton                             |  |
| 1289 | Peter Graham        | 4th art.                                | 23   | gray    | dark    | dark             | 5 8     | Lancaster Co., Pa.     | clerk        | April 21, 1847, Columbia, Pa.         | May 6, 1847, Columbia, Pa.                             |  |
| 1290 | James Barkholder    | "                                       | 26   | gray    | sandy   | fair             | 5 4     | White river, Arkansas  | blacksmith   | April 23, 1847, New-Orleans           | April 28, 1847, New-Orleans bks.                       |  |
| 1291 | Amund B. Larpentour | "                                       | 22   | hazel   | dark    | reddy            | 5 10    | Baltimore Co., Md.     | farmer       | Feb. 18, 1847, Baltimore, Md.         | April 8, 1847, near the mouth of White river, Arkansas |  |
| 1292 | Matthew McGoffin    | "                                       | 24   | hazel   | brown   | fair             | 5 8     | Baltimore Co., Md.     | shoemaker    | Feb. 28, 1847, Baltimore, Md.         | April 28, 1847, New-Orleans bks.                       |  |
| 1293 | Henry Stearns       | "                                       | 31   | dark    | dark    | fair             | 5 8     | Boston, Mass.          | cabin m't'r  | Feb. 9, 1847, Baltimore, Md.          | April 29, 1847, New-Orleans bks.                       |  |
| 1294 | Anthony Weller      | recruit                                 | 20   | blue    | dark    | dark             | 5 8     | Bedon, Germany         | laborer      | May 3, 1847, Philadelphia             | May 6, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.                         |  |
| 1295 | George Griffith     | 16th Inf. I                             | 23   | gray    | light   | dark             | 5 7     | Wales, Great Britain   | wig maker    | Mar 17, 1847, New-York                | May 9, 1847, New-Orleans                               |  |
| 1296 | John Watson         | "                                       | 21   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 7     | Westmeath Co., Ireland | laborer      | April 26, 1847, New-Orleans           | May 1, 1847, Pittsburg                                 |  |
| 1297 | Samuel R. Wallace   | 11th Inf. D                             | 22   | blue    | brown   | fresh            | 5 6     | Venango, Pa.           | printer      | April 22, 1847, Franklin              | May 6, 1847, Franklin                                  |  |
| 1298 | George Stevens      | "                                       | 20   | gray    | brown   | fair             | 5 6     | Armatroong, Pa.        | blacksmith   | April 23, 1847, Pittsburgh            | May 6, 1847, Pittsburgh                                |  |
| 1299 | David M. Hollings   | "                                       | 20   | hazel   | dark    | fresh            | 5 2     | New-Jersey             | stage driver | April 16, 1847, Franklin              | May 6, 1847, Franklin                                  |  |
| 1300 | George Bull         | "                                       | 24   | blue    | dark    | fair             | 5 11    | Pennsylvania           | laborer      | April 17, 1847, Harrisburg            | May 2, 1847, Harrisburg                                |  |
| 1301 | James R. Porter     | recruit                                 | 24   | blue    | light   | reddy            | 5 4     | Redfield, Me.          | farmer       | May 4, 1847, Bangor, Me.              | May 7, 1847, Bangor, Me.                               |  |
| 1302 | Daniel Cunningham   | 9th Inf.                                | 21   | blue    | brown   | reddy            | 5 8     | Jefferson, Mo.         | farmer       | April 31, 1847, E. Thomaston, Me.     | May 8, 1847, E. Thomaston, Me.                         |  |
| 1303 | Richard Ives        | recruit                                 | 21   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 4     | Northamptonshire Eng.  | clerk        | Oct. 14, 1846, New-York city          | May 2, 1847, New-York city                             |  |
| 1304 | William Tocino      | "                                       | 22   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 6     | New-York               | soldier      | May 2, 1847, Boston                   | May 7, 1847, Boston                                    |  |
| 1305 | Alvin Frederic      | "                                       | 18   | gray    | brown   | fair             | 5 6     | Rhode-Island           | blacksmith   | May 6, 1847, " "                      | May 6, 1847, " "                                       |  |
| 1306 | Samuel Connor       | "                                       | 26   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 4     | Dauphin, Pa.           | boatman      | May 8, 1847, Pittsburg                | May 13, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.                           |  |
| 1307 | Charles F. Cohen    | "                                       | 20   | gray    | brown   | dark             | 5 2     | New-York city          | sailor       | May 12, 1847, Utica, N.Y.             | May 14, 1847, Utica, N.Y.                              |  |
| 1308 | Hiram B. Smith      | 10th Inf. D                             | 22   | black   | black   | dark             | 5 6     | Nassau, N.Y.           | farmer       | April 21, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.       | May 14, 1847, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                       |  |
| 1309 | George P. Allen     | "                                       | 20   | hazel   | brown   | fair             | 5 4     | Herkimer Co., N.Y.     | cabt maker   | May 8, 1847, " "                      | May 14, 1847, " "                                      |  |
| 1310 | Alfred Angell       | "                                       | 21   | blue    | dark    | dark             | 5 6     | Providence, N.Y.       | mechanic     | May 7, 1847, " "                      | May 14, 1847, " "                                      |  |
| 1311 | Allan Fox           | 16th Inf.                               | 22   | black   | black   | dark             | 5 6     | Nelson Co., Ky.        | laborer      | April 26, 1847, Louisville, Ky.       | April 30, 1847, Louisville, Ky.                        |  |
| 1312 | John Smith          | recruit                                 | 23   | hazel   | brown   | dark             | 5 9     | Cleveland, Ohio        | sailor       | May 14, 1847, Albany                  | May 16, 1847, Albany                                   |  |
| 1313 | Henry De Goural     | 10th Inf. I                             | 22   | hazel   | dark    | dark             | 5 11    | Canada                 | clerk        | April 3, 1847, Ft. Hamilton           | April 16, 1847, Ft. Hamilton                           |  |
| 1314 | John Woodburn       | "                                       | 21   | blue    | light   | light            | 5 10    | New-York               | tailor       | April 26, 1847, New-York city         | May 4, 1847, New-York city                             |  |
| 1315 | Patrick Conway      | "                                       | 22   | gray    | brown   | light            | 5 5     | Ireland Co., Ireland   | laborer      | Date of desertion not given, New-York | May 6, 1847, New-York                                  |  |
| 1316 | James McDermott     | 14th Inf. E                             | 26   | lt gray | dark    | freckled         | 5 4     | Ireland                | laborer      | April 28, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.        | May 2, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.                            |  |
| 1317 | Nicholas Connally   | 6th Inf. rec.                           | 26   | blue    | brown   | fair             | 5 8     | Leitrim, Ireland       | laborer      | April 20, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.      | May 10, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.                         |  |
| 1318 | James Martin        | 16th Inf.                               | 18   | hazel   | brown   | fair             | 5 5     | Middleton Ct.          | laborer      | May 14, 1847, Louisville, Ky.         | May 18, 1847, Louisville, Ky.                          |  |
| 1319 | Molind Day          | "                                       | 27   | blue    | black   | fair             | 5 6     | Jefferson Co., Ky.     | laborer      | May 11, 1847, " "                     |  |  |